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MEETING MINUTES FROM RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING AGENDA FROM 13 MAY 2004 NAS FORT WORTH TX
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RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

CARSWELL AFB
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RAB CARSWELL/PLANT 4

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

May 13, 2004

Reported by: Suzanne Small, CSR, RPR, CM

COMMUNITY CHAIRMAN: Well, we are pretty close to being on time for the weather and everything. I am Chris Box, the Community Co-Chairman. And I would like to welcome everybody hear this evening. We would like to start off with introductions. I have introduced myself. Well, you could have stood up and introduced yourself while you were there. So everybody else introduce yourself.

(Introductions made.)

COMMUNITY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Okay. What we have, hopefully you picked up copies from the minutes, the proposed minutes from last time on the desk. I would like to know if anybody has any changes or corrections they would like to make to those minutes before we go on. Okay. Then do we have a call for their approval?

MALE SPEAKER: So moved.

COMMUNITY CHAIRMAN: Do I have a second?

MALE SPEAKER: Second.

COMMUNITY CHAIRMAN: Whatever works. They are good, as usual.

All right. Next on our agenda is the Westworth -- I thought maybe I misread that redevelopment authority update. Do we have one?

MR. WALTERS: Leland.

COMMUNITY CHAIRMAN: It's his turn. You are standing up already. That works for me.

MR. CLEMONS: I look out, and I see many of the same faces that I saw at about 10:15 this morning. So between 10:15 this morning and now, I don't have a lot of new information. So I apologize to that group. You are just going to have to hear it twice.

MR. CLEMONS: But for those who were not in the meeting this morning, we do have a lot of things that are going on in Westworth Village in conjunction with the formal Carswell reuse property. And with this manual map, it's probably as easy as any to both tell you and show you what's going on. We have completed all of the above-ground and below-ground infrastructure and what's called Westworth Park. That's our residential development directly across the entry from the Shady Oaks Country Club. We have six houses under construction. We have four additional homes where the architectural plans have been submitted to the guideline committee, and they should be pulling permits probably in the next 30 days. There are 107 lots there, so we are just now getting it started. But we had a ribbon-cutting ceremony a couple of weeks ago, well-attended by both builders, brokers and people involved in the construction.

So we are very optimistic that that's

going to get moving. Shady Oaks, which has been closed following the fire, gosh, almost 18 months ago. It's now in the process of rebuilding, and we think that will -- will help us as well.

Immediately across 183, they have been moving dirt and are now setting plumbing for a 312 multi-family unit project. To get that off the ground and going it took the cooperation of Air Force Real Properties, AFCEE, EPA, TNRC -- sorry -- formerly TNRCC Texas Commission.

MR. CLEMONS: I will never get that. TexDOT, City of Westworth Village. Just about everybody you can imagine. But it all actually worked, and we made some adjustments in building and site plans and drainage issues in order to address some concerns associated with a pipeline spill that originated off of the site. But that's underway. It should be -- first phase should be completed by the end of this calendar year. The entire project will be completed by the middle of next year.

The golf course is now about -- is in it's -- in the middle of it's second heavy season. We have had great reviews from the different publications and groups that review and critique golf courses. Our play is over 15 percent above last year at a time when a lot of courses, public courses particularly, are

struggling financially. We have been very successful, very gratified with the good design and good group of people managing that facility.

In addition to the development that's going on right here, this is where the multi-family is at the intersection of 18. They are and Roaring Springs Road in this little piece of White Settlement Road that comes off here. Would you like to make a grand entrance?

MALE SPEAKER: I am doing fine.

MR. CLEMONS: Chime in whenever you want to.

MALE SPEAKER: Okay.

MR. CLEMONS: This is the multi-family right here. The same development group that acquired that piece of property has also acquired an additional 72 acres that runs along 183. And it's between this corner section, which we do not own but the corner section here and where the Lowe's currently is on 183. And the plans are for a mixed-use development that will continue the big power four-center box concept down 183 with some additional retailers that we hope to have under contract very shortly. And then some mid--sized retailers where we also have contracts under negotiation and then to extend that to a true mixed-use development that would include office, office buildings, moving the city

municipal complex in there, probably relocating at least the fire services closer to where the center of the commercial development is.

It's pretty mind-boggling when you look at Westworth Village when you had thing really the last significant development of any sort, residential or commercial was in about 1969. And we are on the verge of development of that for not only what we are doing but the properties across the street which will follow the same mixed-use theme. It would not be surprising that over the next five years will be close to a quarter of a million -- quarter of a billion dollars of development scalp in that corridor. Our challenge is to do it right. It's not a question of is it going to happen? That, we know. The ball is already in motion. Dirt is moving. The key is to do it right, to make sure it's user-friendly that it's a development that serve the broader community for 25, 50 years down the road and won't create more problems than it solves but without question, it will add job and -- jobs and the tax basis, and I think general improved quality of life in a lot of different aspects to the entire community, not just Westworth Village but White Settlement and Fort Worth and River Oaks as well.

So there is a lot going on.

MALE SPEAKER: You described the mixed-use development?

MR. CLEMONS: Right.

MALE SPEAKER: Is that the same one you were basically talking about you discussed the 40 acre and 30 acre along 183?

MR. CLEMONS: Exactly.

MALE SPEAKER: Thank you.

MR. CLEMONS: What's going to happen is, I think, we have got it now divided into phases two and 3. Phase 1 being the multi-family. Phase II which we would anticipate being a comprehensive I have build to suit may become more of a land flip to an end user, in which case we would collapse the remaining Phase II into the new Phase III and based upon our conversations with the Air Force Base as to the deeding process there, we may have a Phase III A and Phase III B. We will just see how that all works. /KPWROES gross Leland, a few questions. You mentioned 314. Is that units, apartment /TAO*URPBTS or what?

MR. CLEMONS: That's Apartment units. It's actually 312 apartment units, and there will be one-bedroom, 2-bedroom and three bedroom.

MR. GROCE: All right. What about the pre-fab homes that are going in on Carswell? Of it, East

Gate, going on that road. Have you anything to do with them?

MR. CLEMONS: I don't know anything about them. These are -- I have seen the design plans. I have seen the interiors. These tend to be oriented towards a pretty-a-end apartment building. We have done a lot of demographic studies in the market of F and found that within am four-mile radius of this site, there has not been a single multi-family unit constructed in the last 10 years, so it's -- it's got a lot of multi family but it's certainly a past-generation multi-family. In conversations that we have had with different focus groups in the area, one of the things we also learned is that. One of the /KHAL he knows Carswell still has, as they try and a to a track young engineers, young professionals into Lockheed who are just out of graduate school or college, the absence of quality apartment-type environment is a problem, absence of anything nearby Lockheed and the same thing is true on the base. Not everyone who is stationed at Naval Air Station Carswell has a family, and not everyone is of in the bottom half of the pay scale. So the absence of good quality housing in this area has been a problem. Growth gross that's what I was wondering about these prehabs going in. Is it a 90,00 see on up?

MR. CLEMONS: I can't answer that. I don't know anything about it. I can tell you that the projected rental rates on these units for the one-bedroom and up are around 750 a month and they go up to about 1100 a month.

MR. GROCE: How about your town houses? Have you sold any of them yet?

MR. CLEMONS: All of them. Every one that's been built. There are six upright now and the last one sold and this will just below your mind. The last one sold for 425. So just under 3,000 square feet.

MR. GROCE: What do they run for each one?

MR. CLEMONS: 425,000 was the last sold, and it was sold when it was in early frame-up stages. Of questions?

Thank you. Some of y'all, thank you twice. And may I introduce Norman Robbins?

(Applause.)

COMMUNITY CHAIRMAN: Next on our agenda or actions items, are there any action items as far as -- no? Okay. Then we will continue on to George and his present take.

MR. WALTERS: Again I am George Walters. I see a couple new faces here so I will just kind of lay the situation where we are at here. Air Force Plant 4 is

what I represent as the restoration project manager. Carswell Air Force Base over here which Mike Dodyk will talk to you and Chuck Pringle will talk about later transferring here and the weapons Storage Area. A couple of times I want to talk about tonight, the ongoing projects we have ongoing, created and pump age rates and what I always need to get is a by in on my budget with headquarters and in January of next year we get funded for the projects I submitted if funding is available.

Looks like a couple of new phases. Again, Lake Worth here, tensile works here and the landfills, big treatment system out here in the parking lot you are going to see.

Building 181 where we spent before a million dollars doing the electrical heating of the soil to get all of the TCE out of the ground.

And I was going to show an animation of the permeable wall but I am going to let Chuck do that.

That looks like this picture P. So what I am going to show you, I am going to go ahead and skip here to the treatment system. Treatment system up here. The of the heating of the soil was done inside the building, half an acre, largest indoor application of the technology done over two years ago, we are pulling the vapors after we turned the system off, it ran for about

an 8 months but it's still a little bit warm. It's only around 90 degrees Farenheit, but norm, it's around 75 degrees, the water temperature.

That's probably still good, though, because it's helping the TCE, what's left overcome up to my treatment estimate. Then we move over to the right here. That's my east parking lot system again. That's out in the middle of the parking lot, about 52 extraction wells, about 90 gallons may or may not, 2 -- well, actually, since my current contractor took it over in November, 2001, treated over 67 Mr. Leal gal on's of water of that since it's diluted TCE is not very concentrated. It's gotten over 1,00 pounds of T C E out of that groundwater. Here is the permeable wall which I will let Chuck show. This is how they mixed up the Sandberg and the iron when they fit it in the ground. So again, across the moving plume there, we have the treatment systems in place plus an overall long-term probe which well basically be doing /TPOEFR. Twice a year we come out and sample wells outside the fringe and inside to monitor how the treatment systems are doing and whether the plume is moving.

You probably can't see this,but in this your hand outs. You can look at it closer later but these were the sampling dates in 2000. These are the sampling

dates a couple of months ago. And for the most part, you can see the concentration are coming down. Now /SPHRAEUSZ you may see them go up a little bit but that's to be expected. We had 52 extraction wells, some are pulling in some higher crating groundwater towards it so some of the wells you would picture to go up and overall, the trend is down for all of the wells.

So it's a long way to go. We will be pumping for quite a few years but I mean, after an investment of 10 million dollars in this system here, it's good to see that. It appears to be working and concentrations are coming down and protecting the Paluxy below it there.

Q. This is just another chart of the same levels on the way down, which is where the restoration, that's what my contractor wants to see.

A little problem we had in the east parking lot last week. Just to say, the alarm went off on the high water alarm to the on site engineer. Water filled up the containment center. At first we thought it was groundwater which was pumped from the ground so the Fire Department came out and put some Sandberg so it wouldn't go often sighted. Turned off the treatment system found out water was still coming turns out it was potable water. It was to the eye wash staying. Somebody had stepped on this pipe a few too many times. It gave

unfortunately for Randal at 4:30 in the afternoon he got out of his class which was kind of nice. The system calls him up on the cell phone and says, come out, check me outright thought. So Randal was up, I understand, 36 hours. I am sure I am going to get the overtime bill for that but turned it off, dried it out. They did have it started up yesterday, as a matter of fact, day before. They had to let it dry out, all of the electrical parts that are inside this containment center and I understand one of the motors is actually kind of bad so they are going to replace it. But hopefully in the next week it will be up and running again and back to pumping water.

Let's see here N. This is what the US GS is doing for us. I am going to be taking overall Carswell's groundwater program here in the next couple of years. It's over 3,000 acres that I will have to try and manage. I hit the wrong button to control so that we have a lot of contractors working together, all of the wells, all of the the geology, all of the special modeling they can do for us, putting in a database and I think you had a brief view of this database and in the future I will be able to give you a CD and private citizen can kind of take this home and see where things are at. If you have any questions at the future, getting into the important thing is our budget for the next few years. At Plant 4, we

have invested over 80 million dollars since the early '80s just on Plant 4. This budget here is for my entire office at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and these are the plants that are still around, Tulsa, Fort Worth, merit a, Georgia, Cincinnati, palm detail, Tucson, New York and that's in Colorado. So we all fight for the same amount of money.

As you see, the future few years and I don't know if it was 9-11, perhaps the war, but our budget next year is very tight. So what I have on the -- and it does go back up and actually in 08 it's actually pretty high so we are being told by our headquarters, any major projects in pre-08, you have to move them out to the next following years.

So for my budget next year, I will have my O and M. I will be able to operate on the treatment systems without a problem. I will be able to do the long-term monitoring and I am hoping to get additional funds for the Carswell area so I will be able to maybe taken the plume, keep an eye on it, certain areas are increasing, I will be able to focus on those areas and again plan for the future if there is any additional actions we need to do.

Again the White Settlement Library?

MALE SPEAKER: Have all of the admin

records of all of the documents, all of the reports of investigation that we have done at Plant 4, and obviously you are welcome to see them. There is my phone number. And that's probably it for Plant 4. Yes, unless there is any questions. Yes, sir.

MALE SPEAKER: What's the plan on PCB studies.

MR. WALTERS: Ongoing. Yesterday with Lockheed, Lockheed, our kind of an on site portion, checked the drains. It's low-level coming out, 180 parts per billion. I believe the EPA told me earlier that type of Bob's 2 million, two parts per medical, kind of the area you want to keep below and we are way below that but we are still going to be looking to see where the source of those PCBs are on site in these range.

Now, towards our landfill, where I have some pretty high concentrations of TCE that we are removing, it does have over the part per million range. It's up in 400, doesn't appear to be any exposure to anybody part of the lag units in the 50s that went down to that site so we have a multi-prong approach to that. We have a guy investigating the lapped fills and Lockheed contract investigating up on site but it's going to be, you know, putting it all together, very careful we don't want to just go down and poke holes righted down through the

bedrock and release it to the Paluxy. Got a lot of contractors and experience around the country telling us how to focus. Kind of a phased approach, multi-year project.

MALE SPEAKER: What are we seeing going into Lake Worth?

MR. WALTERS: 18 parts per billion that was coming out of the out fall.

MALE SPEAKER: When you say 180 parts per billion, how does that relate to volume in terms of PCB concentration?

MR. WALTERS: That, yeah, I guess we would have to ask repeat. I don't know if his sampling device sampled how much water went through it. That would be a good point and my USGS people try to beat the rain. They are headed for Austin a year ago.

MALE SPEAKER: EPA has screen levels we use in risk assessment characterization. Amend those screening levels are specific to soil, and specific to human ingest action for soil so the screening level for PCB, the EPA things above that level it's a risk to ingest is 30 parts per medical of injection of 30 parts per million. We have 180 parts per billion at the out fall current. So risk assessment wise for human ingestion that appears not to be a risk for human

health.

Now EPA also then conducts ecological risk assessments in addition to the human health screening, so an ecological risk assessment, that's since this PCB thing is kind of new and the Air Force has been proactive in doing sampling and working with the USGS to identify the problem, you know, working with the EPA we will go down that road and look if there is any apparent risk to the ecological community, organisms, you know, that live in Lake Worth and such. Those ecological levels usually are much lower than the human health levels because humans don't ingest a lot of soil but bent I can organisms do and so those numbers can come way down from the screening level, but currently, there is no -- there is no -- no risk to human health. So EPA and the Air Force are working together to, you know, establish the ecological level amend see if there is a current threat to Lake Worth and if it is ecologically, then we would, you know, you know, cross that bridge when we come to it with some kind of remedy decision. I hope that answers your question.

MALE SPEAKER: George let me make a comment for the City of Fort Worth. Working with the core of engineers, the US fall out in fish has just released their study. Fort Worth also has a fishing

advisory, and there is no plans to raise -- to lower that fish advisory because the current study shows fish with elevated PCBs above the human risk level.

MALE SPEAKER: That's correct.

MALE SPEAKER: Our concern there is that with working with the Corps and I need to speak with George on this, when we are dealing with ecological restoration there on the lake and potential dredging in some areas that we have concerns in these areas that contaminated in the cold and on that shoreline and the fact that we still have a health advisory for PCBs.

MALE SPEAKER: Absolutely. And EPA, you know, we just have to bridge the regulatory program with the fish advisory issued by the State of Texas. And there is obviously exposure to FC Bs to the fib in Lake Worth or there wouldn't be a P CB advisory obviously on that. So the EPA asks, you know, and the Air Force Base as we go down this road, has to conduct this ecological risk assessment to see at what level there is an ongoing exposure to those fish and then what the appropriate remediation is. It could be dredging. It could be capping of sediment. It could be no action with further natural sedimentation and monitoring until at some point, hopefully we reach remedial action objective in the fish or excuse me remedial action injected in the sediment,

the sediment is now clean, according to the EPA risk assessment process so that future generations of fish should not be exposed to PCBs in the sediments and we could lift the advisory in future years, decades, generations.

MR. WALTERS: See I don't have the data with me but out in the main body of the lake, I just don't recall there being high levels of PCBs in the soil.

MALE SPEAKER: That's one of the issues we are running into with the Corps of Engineers right now is that we would like to proceed with a dredging program in areas that -- where there is no contamination.

However, in their ecological restoration process, they recognize that if the goal is to, you know, increase wildlife and has been at that time, then the wildlife that we bring in will have, as a result of this rest /STREUGS project, will have the full run of the lake to include areas that are contaminated. So, they are hesitant to proceed with a restoration program in the area of the West, basically west of 820, because of the high levels, what they perceive as high levels of PCBs on the east side.

And again, I think one of the issues we had to struggle with is, there doesn't seem to be a clear across departmental standard in terms of what's a high

level of PCB because right now, the Corps looks at it and says, that's too much.

MR. WALTERS: We would like to see what their number is so the technical people, EPA, the /KA*EUFRB discuss it.

MALE SPEAKER: Anything over 100, right, Richard?

RICHARD: Based upon their risk assessment, fish consumption.

MALE SPEAKER: Then the super fund program specifically EPA, always does each risk assessment site-specific as dependent on the site conditions and so some of the -- if you follow the news, the big PCB sites are the Hudson river in New York with general electric plans and, you know, that's available on the Internet. Those records of decisions that choose -- that went through this risk assessment process. Another one is the Fox River in green Bay Wisconsin, same thing, 30 miles of PCB contaminant sediments that is used for recreation and swimming and fishing and, you know, all of the things and so. I don't know those numbers. I need to do my own research but I know those have been made by EPA. You could reference in those sites what the ecological number was that -- the record of decision said needed to be cleaned up to or, you know, or met, and that could be

through future sedimentation or capping or other things, you know, and/or including, you know, dredge can.

MR. WALTERS: And I don't know if you move sediment out in the main body of the lake if what's in the cove, you know, gets washed out in the next big rainstorm an man in the U.S. GS presentation as showed following the timeline if you go into the depth of the sediment following time of deposition, the PCBs increase. So the sediments, I don't know the depths, but like eight feet, there was 700 parts per billion instead of 180. So, you know, the EPA and Air Force would have to consider that in their read mediation strike that because if you escavator remove the top eight feet of sediment, you are exposing more PCBs so you would have to over dredge that, you know, or, you know, we would have to consider all of that.

FEMALE SPEAKER: I think the point is that the City of Fort Worth if they have plans for restoration of Lake Worth with the Corps of Engineers, I think there needs to be some conversation with the EPA and the Air Force Base along with the Corps of Engineers of Fort Worth so that they can figure out what goals are and the Corps of Engineers's goals are because obviously if you don't have the four groups talking are, you are going to come up with different numbers.

MALE SPEAKER: I agree. We should have this because we are very on in the super fund circles of process with the PCB issue. It has just come to the attention of the Air Force Base and EPA within the past year so the Air Force partnered with USGS to further define, you know, the problems, and we are working through that. But I caution you, yes we are very early in the super fund process and EPA has not made a determination that a super fund response action is warranted yet. I mean, we are -- we are, you know, way early for that, so. I understand the problem. We have to work together because if the Corps and City of Fort Worth want to exercise the restoration program, it would certainly be impacted by a future super fund record of decision if one was considered for this. You know, and those time lines are very different. The regulatory programs of EPA and the Corps, that's where they conflict because we serve different laws P. Appeared our program testify did he have Corps our program may take a year or 2 to determine if our response action is warned and the implementation of that response action may indeed take years as well, so I just -- or there may be no action taken whatsoever if the ecological risk assessment says, you know, no action, no action with further monitoring is probably the best way to get this. And the goal is to

certainly, the ultimate goal is to release the fish advisory from Fort Worth because that's where you get the human exposure is from the ingestion of fish and that's why it's so much different in the ecological chain than it's ingestion from finish from human versus soil ingestion that EPA sets screen levels on. So soils and human health, EPA kind of -- we have good toxicological understanding of that. But, you know, the whole ecological chain and food chain and by, "0 cumulation of P. W Bs in tissues, that's why super fund study is really needs to be conducted that will take any length of time. And the Air Force Base is presently turning the wheels on that.

MALE SPEAKER: Well, understand the restoration issue, but I think something came up to the is the first time I have heard it is that we have a continuing problem. Is that not correct?

MR. WALTERS: Well, less than one part per billion.

MALE SPEAKER: Okay. I am just saying that it's obvious that this is not something that occurred a number of years ago and has since gone away.

MR. WALTERS: Essentially it has gone away. This is just the lowest level stuff.

MALE SPEAKER: That's correct. Air Force

has submitted a plan, the EPA and the State of Texas, which they are implementing to go find the source of the PCB, so you are correct. We are -- we are taking action to arrests that.

MALE SPEAKER: Accident but does that appear to be part of that old dump site and the living that is associated with that into that, the Creek that goes into the cove area there, or is that -- George, I don't know the out fall is. But that's only like 6-feet deep so that's coming up from the piping, you know, all over the plant. The -- the dean am is like 40 feet deep so there is really no exposure there and that is where the higher concentration is in the DNAPLE, the pure TCE, involvement placed in that lagoon that sank because they are heavy.

MALE SPEAKER: Right.

MR. WALTERS: But we had this discussion, I think this morning, when you clean transformers that used to have PCBs in the 200 parts per million range, you have to clean them all out and I think the goal is to get it under two parts per medical? Somebody help me with that today, again, we are way above what most people consider a transformer to be PCB free. 5 years we will be going for parts per trillion. We always have body burden ens of PCB levels in it. Luckily PCBs in milk

started to decline after the use of -- do some research on the Internet. You will still feel per trillion range but it's still everywhere. I mean, I told you one of my previous RABs that they still use PCBs in Asia, floats up, pre-sip over here, normally up in Canada up in the northern, where it's cold because it's cold and condenses and obviously the bowl Lar bars are finding PCBs in them.

MALE SPEAKER: The suggestion was made that we need to get the Corps working because again --

MR. WALTERS: I called them in the past -- you know, the whole big dredging thing and get info.. The gentleman there hand immediate some of the data. I guess you took the fish tissue?

MALE SPEAKER: Corps took some and we got some from the Texas parts and wildlife, got finish but we had the sampling done of the sampling was fish done.

MR. WALTERS: Right. For a large amount of bass, I mean, you are below the action level. Just the State of Texas assumes that Mike Dodyk can't tell a carp from a large-mouth bass and said nobody should eat any of the fish. I believe Mr. Olshefski responded that the croppings were below detection limit, yet, the State of Texas -- Mike.

MALE SPEAKER: I think that's one of the challenges that the City of Fort Worth is having to deal

with, it does not appear to be consistent standards applied so that when we are over here on a fish ban, okay, here is what it has to be. You know, we talked to the Air Force Base, oh, those are minute limits, you know, not below action limits. You go to talk to the Corps about dredging, that's too much.

MR. WALTERS: Right.

MALE SPEAKER: Somebody needs to get together and decide what the risks are.

MR. WALTERS: Corps hasn't approached me. I would appreciate it if we would. Pap man we would be glad to help facilitate that linkage and get the dialogue going.

MALE SPEAKER: I mean, like on it. C E, different regulatory agencies have different standards from TCE. OSHA doesn't consider (inaudible.)

MALE SPEAKER: The Corps is a partner and I can work with George to get them involved business like I say,we have never really had a necessity to have a meeting with the Corps before from our super fund per expect I have, but this PCB information sure should -- we should facilitate that. Correct.

MR. WALTERS: From what I have seen out there, you could dig it and take it to your normal landfill, the levels are so low. Any other questions?

Plant 4 related and we can get together after this is over and my phone number and you can call me any time. And, okay. Who is next?

MALE SPEAKER: Just for your information go to the EPA 18-wheeler Website, www.EPA.G-o V and then you can -- it will come up with this map of the United States and click on the state of whatever you are interested in so like New York is the Hudson River Record of Decision, and you can read it on line. The document is probably about 1400 pages F there is an executive summary in the front, five or six that talks about the risk assessment process they go through with PCBs. Here in EPA Region VI, we have no large-scale PCB site in our super fund program. And in the southern states so like I say, I just refer you to the Hudson river and Hudson river New York and the fox record of decision in Wisconsin which is EPA region 5 is Wisconsin and EPA region 2 is New York.

MR. PRINGLE: I used to be the BRAC Environmental Coordinator representing Air Force property agency, but Norma has gotten that honor. She works at Kelly she was baptized many times so she shines in the dark and all of that.

You have to go to some really exciting /RABZ. Norma has been to a few of those. I have been to the

past few. As a matter of fact, one time, an example we had a co-chair there that was from the Sierra club and he was arguing with his own people action and they both stood up these two guys and they ran out in the parking lot and I don't know what they did out there. But I wasn't about to separate them and then on top of their, our Air Force core chair, he jumped up, ran over, turned the light off and said, the meting is over. The rest of us were setting in the dark. That was an exciting thing.

Anyway, BRAC is the base realignment and closure an of basis I will be talking about that. George already talked to you and microfiche or on the base? Right? Mike will cover all. First I have is Jody from the Air Force Base industrial.

JODY: Institute for operational health .

MR. 0PRINGLE: They changed their names so many times, anyway Jody is a P HD toxicologist he is going to talk to you about some investigation we did at the weapons's Storage Area offsite.

JODY: Yeah, as a toxicologist, I was kind of excited about the PCB discussion, but, you know, I know there is a number of people at the Army Corps of Engineers and you have got to make sure you bring in your specialist, you don't want to just bring in the regional group, you know, when it comes to evaluating

site-specific information like PCBs in fish. But I am not talking about that. In my role for this project, I was the project manager, Jody Wireman, we have a group of health physicists, you know, basically folks that can go out and do assessments of radiological waste sites and actually are the response team that could go out to, you know, a /RAO*E radiological, dirty bomb or something like that. We have those working with us in the group. So we have civilians and military people working side by side. And I went over a little bit this last August with you, but I wanted to kind of give you this on where we are in the process of looking at the Weapons Storage Area we are talking about the off-base site but go over the findings we have so far from the PASI and basically tell you what you can expect in the future. This is again what I explained last August, but essentially, you know, why did we start this evaluation? Why did we have to go towards the PASI? And essentially, we had some information that said that came out, I guess it was last year that came out that there was some open weapons systems and as open weapons systems had to be cleaned out periodically, and the personal protective equipment may have had some of this rust-like material on it, some low-level rag, most of it complete Uranium is what we went into the evaluation thinking about.

One of the things, one of our -- one of the possibilities is that the waste went to a pipe site that had already been removed from the weapons Storage Area. But we didn't have any documentation about where this waste material would have gone of, especially since we didn't even know that it was necessarily occurring we didn't have a good feel for where it went.

So we decided to initiate an investigation and see if there are any other trenches out there besides those pipes that were removed.

In addition, there are still some ongoing history cal work as far as talking to some of the people who worked in the 50s and isn't to find out more about where it could have gone. There is a possibility it could have been shipped away as well.

So the last time I was here, I basically said that a team of Air Force Base personnel came up May 27th, and their initial evaluation was to see if there were any, you know, imminent, you know, immediate hazards associated with radio activity, so they went up and surveyed a few areas around the weapons Storage Area, just a one-day effort but it was just a one-day effort, and so the recommendation was to do a more thorough radiological survey and to see if there were any trenches out there that had not been found previously.

One instrument wasn't working properly so they made a repeat visit out here just a few weeks ago.

As far as where the offsite weapons Storage Area is, it's about five miles or so from the Naval Air Station.

Q. And the areas that we focused on for this evaluation was based on the history that we were able to collect. And I am going to show you, you know, some pictures of these areas with you this is where they actually stored the nuclear portion of those weapons. Up in this area, we found it was a little bit elevated compared to some other areas during that initial one-day survey, so that we focused on that area, the capsule building where they stored those nuclear weapons because they did some maintenance on those as well, but this is the area where they did the clean-out of the larger part of the weapon and created the low-level radio active material, the low-level waste that would have come out as they cleaned those.

And then we also went out and did a survey around a water well where there were some higher radium levels found in the past.

So as far as what these weapons, weapons systems look like, if this is one that we saw actually a dummy weapon that was out on the flight lite line up at

Plattsburg Air Force Base from the bottom of it, it looks like they used it as a static display up there, probably the EO D. Area, probably wanted to put that out there to show, but essentially, you can see it's a fairly large system, and when we say, "Open," it opened up, and they had what was called in-flight insertion and so when the -- they would take both parts up and then as they were in flight, they would insert it to arm the -- arm the weapon.

But in -- on an Air Force Base they would have kept those parts separated P. This is where they would have stored the larger part of the weapon, the part that was predominantly depleted uranium. They would have stored it at one of these sites and here is building 8552, just your typical bunker where they store those.

This is the maintenance inspection area where they would have taken that larger portion and actually cleaned it.

Here is where the put the capsules. Here is where they put the nuclear part. They were actually vaults that they would put them in. And there were some benches along the wall, that they would inspect those periodically. You know, they would do periodic inspections for the integrity of those, of those capsules.

Here is the bird cage, referred to and the weapon was actually, you know, inside here. They have got it in a -- they have got a representation in the National Atomic Museum in Albuquerque. That is where we got this picture.

So here is again, here is a vault inside a capsule building. Here is one, you can see some electrical outlets that they would plug things in that they were working with. But this one had a side entrance where you go in through the side. There is a ramp that they would cart these up in, and then there is actually a vault door there on the side.

And you can see the vault door again and this is where they would put the capsules and one of the reasons for the shape of the bird cage was to keep them apart by a certain distance so nothing bad would happen.

Here you could see where they would have a bench that they worked off of, in one of those structures. So we surveyed these floors in these areas to see if we could find any contamination in those areas too.

And so for the PASI, we did a radiological survey and geophysical survey. As far as the radiological survey, the focus was on the indoor and outdoor surface areas. We didn't -- the radiological

evaluation didn't go very deep. The instrumentation, you would have to dig down to actually see more than a -- more than a foot or so. So it is definitely a surface evaluation.

And the results will obviously be used to determine where to go next.

The leave of absence radiological survey and the geophysical survey focused on that maintenance and inspection building. It focused on both places where the capsules were located P. It focused on the area around bunker 85 Fort Worth 52 where the larger weapons were stored but our initial survey indicated there could be some higher levels and around that production well, the water well.

L logically how that was done was /THA*EDZ that he did walk-over sub amend after the results came back from that, is what you would be able to see as far as what would be coming off from the uranium. If found some areas that were static cally higher than others that he would they would go back with ISOCS. It's basically a unit that sits on top of it. And I have a picture of there and you let it there long enough and it can give you -- basically?

A. It can look at the radio isotope that's out there and determine, you know, whether it's possibly

uranium or some other radiological material.

In addition, where we found some high levels, we took soil samples, too, so we could take -- get a better feel for whether it's a naturally-occurred radio-active material or whether it did have some higher uranium or some other radiological material that's not exposed to be there and then we also did some groundwater and surface water sampling.

Yes, here is what is probably about a $20,000 or so on a baby buggy and that is what was used to walk back and forth to do the gamma walk-over survey.

And that's 1 of those ISOCs units that would sit on there and that's the instrument that went down that we had to come out another day to get the results that we needed for the complete evaluation.

Here is just a picture of doing the inside of one of the buildings. Here is a kind of evaluation that was done. Here they ran a statistical evaluation of the area and identified this upper area, this small area, to do that ISOCs evaluation, take some soil samples from it. It's based on the, you know, three standard deaf assess above the -- above the mean.

And as far as bunkers go, this was the only -- this was the only -- I believe had an elevated reading in it. It also had an elevated reading in 1995, and

using the nuclear Reading Last Tore Commission are the folks who identify whether a building can be cleared or not. Using their guidance, based on their guidance, it was release able for public use. And that was stated in a 2001 all right as well. But we decided to go back and take a look at it and see again, you know, how that fits into the future land use scenario, if the building is going to be reused or if it's going to be torn down, how, how should that be done? Can we walk away from it, or do we have to do some sort of a clean-up. So we went back out to the buildings again.

And again, we found that area that had -- this is the representation of the building. Inside the building, yeah, we did have some elevated levels and we took concrete samples and had those an utilized as well.

And they did find some uranium as -- as was expected. And now the question is: What does it all mean stars risk? And you know is, basically, the way I understand it is it's pretty much ground into the concrete like, you know, something heavy like lead were dropped then it would -- and you would pull it, it would slide on it. There would be a little bit in the concrete. You wouldn't be able to clean it off. You would have to chip it out to get to it. But anyone action so we are going to be looking at that building

more of course, along with the refuse of the results and that will come out in the PASI. And here is another small area outside the building that they ran an ISOCs evaluation and took soil samples from.

Normal this is a picture of water samples and soil samples that were collected appeared normally our focus is in this small area here but because there was a higher radium value in the past in the groundwater, even though radium really isn't associated with uranium, we wanted to get a better feel from the and the regulators wanted to get a better feel for what the background concentrations were so we took samples quite a distance from the weapons Storage Area.

Geophysical survey that was to identify trenches that's the main purpose of the geophysical survey. Depend it's the same areas we looked at for the radiological survey. In this case, we started out with electromagnetic profiling using this surf board like device and then we went back and did some ground penetrating radar for those areas that we couldn't really delineate well.

And here is some, you know, information on how often samples were collected and how far apart we were. The trenches would be at least 1.5 meters wide or so those are some of the assumptions that went into the

survey. And then for ground penetrating radar we went back to see we were right in some of the assumptions we made in the results of the electromagnetic profiling type of.

Here is just a picture of the -- what you would get from the electromagnetic contours and is this along the fence lines. You will obviously be able to pick up some areas there. Here is a drainage here and some buried utilities and obviously they will go back and look at some of these areas like 8, 9, you know, some of these areas they may not be exactly sure of what they were, whether it was some sort of drainage, was it something, so they would go back with a ground penetrating radar to delineate what that is.

So in summary, you know, based on the initial results we go so far, it doesn't look right now like there is any trenches. Obviously we are going to put together a more formal report and the regulator, we will have to get their take on it but doesn't look like there are any other trenches. As far as the direct reading instruments, the gamma survey and the ISOCs results doesn't look like there are any areas to be concerned with as far as radio-active materials except for that bunker, which we have known about since 1995 so again the focus is going to be on: Is it released -- still

release. Do we need to do something more for that building?

We still have a lot of the results back from the surf soil, surf water and groundwater samples that were collected. So that will -- that will add to the picture. And as far as time frame goes, we have to have results to the regulators in the June time frame. And a draft, P.A. S I to the regulators in the July time frame. And that's all I have for this.

COMMUNITY CHAIRMAN: I have a question.

JODY: Sure.

COMMUNITY CHAIRMAN: Regarding several slides back when you had the 2004 contamination that was remeasured and you had the two spots, one in the building and one outside, what was the scale of that? I didn't see the scale of the type of area involved.

JODY: Yeah, it's actually the way I -- the way I have been told is at Max it would be about 10 foot by 10 foot, .

The area inside the building. Outside looked like I don't have that information. That had the the worst-case scenario there is a paint mark from when they identified it the first time they went back and, you know, actually did more samples then and they had a fret good feel for it but we wanted to go out and again and

use the latest as far as risk assessment evaluation techniques and, you know, do some more concrete samples and actually get hard data from it.

COMMUNITY CHAIRMAN: Have the readings lessened in the last 10 years?

JODY: Haven't -- I don't know. I would doubt that they did lessen because it stays around for a long time. But it's a relatively small area so every time you take a sample, we are remediating a little bit of it.

MALE SPEAKER: Will the buildings be removed? Are they likely to contain any further contamination?

FEMALE SPEAKER: No. The buildings won't get removed. Ring spring the Air Force won't remove the buildings but they can remove the building and we have had a few people who called in the past said they were interested in that area for redevelopment and Al of that I have had two people tell me they had the equipment they could go in there and help take those buildings down.

JODY: They have taken them down in other places, you know, companies have taken them down, like at Castle there is a prison over part of the weapons storage area. But, our risk assessment is going to take that into consideration whether somebody is going to remove

that and how should that be treated? Should that be treated as radio-active material, or should it -- or as you combine material, you know, treated as non-room that will be one of the /STKHAEGSZ go into our risk assessment.

MR. 0PRINGLE: We have a project to take that one area and get rid of it, take it out. As a matter of fact the people who did most of the e vest litigation they deal with this kind of stuff they will be contract door to do that shortly after we get the results back to tell us what we have and check against the guys and see if we do or do not have a problem.

MR. 0PRINGLE: I am going to give an update overtime on the rest of the projects for BRAC. I have thanks, Lynn.

Again, Ms. Landez, I will be supporting her as the pH and we will be talking about BRAC,base realignment BC T, BRAC clean up Teal, the state, the EPA and also Ms. Landez, mistakes, then we present the information to you.

On our program for this year, for 04, you have already had the briefing by Jody on the weapons Storage Area. We have got another project going on, the weapons Storage Area. EO D. Means explosive ordinance dispose able. Most of your basis, especifically SACC basis you

have people draining with proficiency and all that. It wasn't meant to be a disposal site or discover. Back in 1995, the -- had an EOD come in from Hill Air Force Base . So they did an investigation for that and the cleaner for that is down to 12 inches.

It would be open to housing or whatever anybody wanted to do with all of that so we have a project that was a Wofforded and as a matter of fact, the team is out there in the weapons storage is the one that's sponsor that and they will be out there looking at the whole area, everything that the hill folks looked at and everything else we need to look out there, two instruments. One of the instruments will be going down 20 feet. The other one will be allegations less than that. The idea is to see if there is anything out there that they messed or we messed staked it out to at least 10 feet and probably 15 feet which will give us a clearance with the State as well as EPA and all of that. And then offer that up as residential property and all of that. And the Air Force Base real prac say will be handle that sale on everything. I know Norman has got an executive order from the president, I guess, that /PWA*EUPLG says we want to have that land available for going to sale probably the GS A, general services administration this year, so we are hoping that once Jody

gets done with his stuff, which he will probably get the results back at the end of this month, pretty much know this at this point descent seem like we have a problem in his area. The area outside of the fence that you saw the I guess /TKPWHRAOUZ in is basically where Weston will be looking at. They will be looking at that total area. Once we get that information together, well present that to the -- to the regulatory folks and to you and we will go on from there. So our goal is to try and transfer that this year. If everything works out.

The next project we have is a Sanitary Sewer System. On the base here, you have most of your buildings with the people live as opposed to the flight line out here. We have got about 15 different sites out here that we did an investigation on about two or three years ago and we identified certain places on a Sanitary Sewer System where we have contamination. It's questionable. We will probably have to dig you most of it. Most of it is metal. It doesn't move. If it's something you can find in the round it's soil anywhere. We will be during that around. That will be the last BRAC site. There is 19 break sites on Carswell, including the weapons Storage Area. We closed 18 with the regulatory folks's approval. This will be the last one for us an then Mike will be addressing the other 67

sites that the Air Force has been working on the basis and I think has only got five to get finished with. When we get done with ours and he gets done with his five, we are going to get the closure letters, surveys all of that and put it together and talk to the Navy about transferring that over to them and their responsibilities and all of that. So that's going to be a little bit fun. Again it's going to be in this area and there are six sites. It's on a sanitary line.

We are also doing a five-year performance review, which basically, we are going to go in and look a lot all of your our programs, you know, the 18 sites /OPBLD other sites and say do we make a decision? When I say, "We," the BRAC clean up team which is the regulatory folks swerve the Air Force and say do we make the right decisions and do the right things? And do we meet the right goals and objectives that we have as far as environmental clean-up and all of that so it's kind of like let's stop, look at it make sure we are headed in the right directs and if we are going along with anything else like the sanitary sewer hasn't been done on that. We will talk and a proven to that so everything we have done including this, we put into one thing we will bring into the BRAC team again, let them look at it. Then we will let them bring the results to you. Let's stop look

and /TPO*UBT if we are headed in the skin scan scab if on you walked which is super fund that Robert deals with and all of that and we are doing that in conjunction with the EPA swelling the state. Another thing that we are doing is to amend the ROD, which is the record of decision for Plant 4, as you are all aware, this green looking thing here is the appear lec duck. Anyway, most of this stuff comes over here and has been going this direction. So under the Wright Amendment, the BRAC people over here, we have land over here which is basically the golf course which well to transfer to the LRA which is the Westworth and all of that so we continue with his golf course as well as having different commercial and industrial concerns over here being stuff and all of that. So in order to transfer this land, we have got to work with the regulatory people within the V CT and all of that to see that we can do in order to transfer that. One of the things is if the land here moves into this point,which was the yesterday because at a time the plume is out here, the Wright amendment basically says that this plume cannot go beyond the federal bound area of Carswell Air Force Base so the Naval Air Station is pretty much this line right in here but when you take in Carswell, it actually included the break land as well as all the of this so right now the ROD for those folks says you cannot

go across this federal ground area to cut this area out for leasing, selling, I guess, giving to Leland and all of that, tug a trade and all of that, we have got to do an amendment to the ROD plus we have on it a number of other things. We have got to work with the regulatory folks on getting back to my question this plume eventually cleaned up and getting it down to a level of where it's save for everybody and making sure that everything is done legally according to the ROD so that means there will have to be amendment to the ROD and that contract has been awarded and HydroGeologic, Lynn to tell me how to use the computer and push the buttons, and all of this other stuff will be kind of tied together in that same thing because the idea for BRAC now is once this land is transferred over here, then we are pretty much out of the base and the -- and you will hear from Mike that he has got most of the other sites over there cleaned up so we are hoping sometime next year maybe we will have all of the things transferred over to the Navy and to the ORA and we will be moving down the road and then George will be here to take care of the green duck. And we will help him as much as possible as necessary. As a matter of fact, George will be involved in the ROD because it is his ROD and we will work with him on that. He has been a pretty good sold and team member on that.

Projected land transfers, I already told you about the golf course, here we are trying to transfer that. The 12 acres is right in here, which lien Lee hand has already talked about. He has got a lease on.There is construction out there they are building a town houses and he was going to dry some of this other area.

MR. 0PRINGLE: In this area here we have got a /SKWRAEUGS because this is one 83 here and a lot of people working for investments because there will be a lot of public and all of that and then I am assuming this golf courts will stay a golf course for a long time so our big thing is to get the 12 acres which is already there leased and eventually to transfer that and then the offsite weapons area which is beyond your 247 acres. Hopefully that will be done this year. We will see how that works out and then this transfer of the golf course if everything works out, probably work out next year. So in a quick moment, that's the program for BRAC. Any questions?

MR. PRINGLE: Yeah. I forgot. One other thing. George gave it to me I guess. We have a P R. B well Chastity permanent me able reactive barrier. Iron in there, Vee I don't vail answer iron and Sandberg the idea was about two or three years that's Mike, Joe, and George and I got together and we had a technology,

basically the PRB in here. We decided to expand it with the idea to try to cut this lobe over here to get it to come back so we could transfer the land and all of that. So we put in P. Are. B which basically cuts across this area over here and what it basically does is when the TCE, the trichloroethylene goes in there, it's actually knocking it down to below MCL or very close to that and it's also helping us to, you know, get better towards transferring the golf course.

Of course we have some stuff that's behind that that was there, and we can't, you know, stop that from being because it's already there so we are working on trying to come up with a long term monitoring system on that and make sure it continues to degrade and it looks like monitor can natural a 10uation is going on and the bug that's out there, car Code ease Chastity Mike robe likes TCE for some reason so we have gone out there and the EPA has come in and did a DNA. Test on it, if you would believe that, and they found it and the thing is working like a Champ so we are trying to hope that it will help us to clear out that area and you will of that so that will be something that BRAC will be involved in for some time is making sure that the bugs keep doing their thing and we keep doing the monitoring to prove to the regulatory -- Are you asking a question, Tim?

MALE SPEAKER: The only thing I was going to point out was: At some point, you guys had talked about Hauss bring extending the PRB to the north. And I understand that that's probably going to be put on hold for a while for budgetary reasons.

MR. PRINGLE: It is. The Air Force Real Property Agency is look at that and there might be another way to get it done right now we are going to show you an animation that basically shows you over the last probably a year all of the contamination behind that wall and what exactly is done so the bugs out there are doing a great job.

And that's my next purchase.

Those are all of the projects I told you about.

This is basically the PRB wall and behind it, it will show you what the bugs are doing as well as some other stuff and showing how it's calling down the TCE as well as daughter products which is TCE and vinyl chloride.

(Animation plays.)

MR. PRINGLE: You can see this is the landfill down here as we go into it. This is the wall right here, the PRB, permanent Nat reactive barrier, this is the TCE. This is the wall again and you can see that

the TCE is shrinking, and over here, it gives you the different colors and what the levels actually are. The maximum contamination level or the M CL is 5 parts per billion which is down here which we hope to a Scheef at some time and you can see right behind this wall is there is actually some clearing right there where we have actually gone do less than 5 or zero and some of these hot spots that we had are disappearing and we are actually going, you know, from this area, you know, over 1,000 parts per billion down to 50 or 500 less.

And it gives you the times of this. Every quarter, we are taking a sample on that and you can see all of those little read things kind of accident happening. So it looks like this whole area in here, which is basically this is pretty much shrinking and all we can say is God must be doing it because it's his bugs. Other than that, any questions? Thanks.

COMMUNITY CHAIRMAN: The blue dots were where you did your testing and met Inc.'s?

MR. PRINGLE: 57 monitoring wells.

COMMUNITY CHAIRMAN: They kind of disappeared, I thought maybe they were the bugs.

MR. PRINGLE: Okay. Thanks.

MR. DODYK: I am Mike Dodyk. I didn't get a chance to introduce myself I came here late. I am the

AFCEE I am the rent engineer on site on Carswell I handle all of the tasks that the AFCEE handles directly. I will be giving you an opportunity to tell you how the restoration program, more daily will be in the fax of facts sheet you can pick up on the your weight out. Feel free to call me. I am here on base. And I can try and answer to the best of my ability any of these questions.

Up, down page you, payable up. Okay. Now, the Air Force again is responsibility for the environmental operation that occurred April prior to October of 9 lean this is when the Air Force still operated Carswell Air Force Base. Chuck and I together have these 87 sites. Okay. This is the base. Again, we have SWMUs on here, the green ones are the SWMUs. The red ones are AOCs. Spelled outright here so pretty much they are in the open areas like the big ones are landfills. The small ones are waste accumulation trains fire training areas the POP facilities.

And to date, of the 87 sites, we have achieved closure on 82 of them. We have five sites remaining. Of these five, 4 will be closed by the end of the year, pretty much well only have one left to close-out and only because it's on going, it's a pump-and-treat system at the gas station which I have spelled out before.

Since the last meeting I have the field activities here, contamination set for the veg oil injection, this is one on the north everone lobe here vegetable other to see its effectiveness. We have taken groundwater samples here and the ruts are still pending because they just did this last month. We also did groundwater sampling at the base service station which is over here. They just did that the in late April and so we haven't had the results yet. I also want to add that the AOC system, the up and treat estimate systems to operate ex-trappeding groundwater which has been contake natured with products. We are removing the products from the ground water ever and we to dump it into the city sure system so that way it's a containment from migrating down to the Trinity try river. We have also installed this, we installed three monitoring wells on the golf course this is the measure the effectiveness to where Chuck had that process there, that little video, we had put in three new wells to more precisely determine where -- how well the wall was working.

Upcoming field work, pretty much things are winding down we just have quarterly groundwater sampling at that pump and treat system at the gas station. We are preparing some more documents we have the draft history cal report. That's being prepared by our contractor. We

are expecting to get the draft copy in May. Well review that. We are also expect the draft copy of SWMUs 54 and 55. These are the storm drainage system and oil water separator. We are expecting them in June. We just got the draft copy of the remedial RCRA facility investigation, a SWMU 28, we reviewing that. Hopefully then we will have the final copy will be going to the regular ate towards in June.

And that is pretty much it. Winding down. Now, do you want to introduce Mike? Okay.

COMMUNITY CHAIRMAN: You are there.

MR. DODYK: Community relations plan?

MR. DODYK: This won't take but a second. I am Mike Hawk ins with the AFCEE. As part of the winding up our work here, one the things we wanted to do was make sure we didn't leave the community members with any issues hanging or any questions they had that we haven't answered so last month, we came in and did some community interviews, and we focused on the fact that we would be leaving and the tile line we apt its painted and asked people to tell us if they had any issues that they wanted us to discuss or any questions to answer, and the senses that we got and this is a fact sheet on the desk that really kind of wraps it all up. The the sense a that we got is there aren't, everybody is pretty well and

let me think of all of the RAB members who answered our questions and went to the time and trouble to talk to us either in person or by phone. So that's really about all I have got. Well proceed with our plans to finish the work we have got to do. It won't be too long from now we won't be making presentations at the RAB a lot all. One of us will be here to answer questions for a while, and we will always be available if something does come up. And we have to reopen issues that the commonty wants to talk about.

So that's really all I wanted to say. Again, the fact sheet is out there. Please feel free to take a look at it and anybody wants more information about the interview results, I will be glad to give them to you, my e-mail action photo or the fax sheet. Thank you, Chris. Thank you, Mike.

COMMUNITY CHAIRMAN: All right.

MR. WALTERS: Checking care chair next meeting agenda.

MALE SPEAKER: Next meeting normally we have in August, Public Affairs was thinking about doing another Duer and we did a temperature about three or four years ago an it was awfully hot in August so we thought we would move it so on it September. Because of that, it's so close to November and the election and all of

that, we figured we wouldn't have a RAB during November we would move that until February unless the Citizen's want to continue to have at that November meeting. We could do that. Did you have a date for September?

FEMALE SPEAKER: No. We first to determine that we definitely with an to move it to September.

MR. WALTERS: And do a tour of the facilities and what interesting things there to see and of course getting clearances from normal Robbins on the security procedures that are in place now as opposed to four years ago when all we needed was your name and address and I know we need a little a little bit more information.

MALE SPEAKER: That shouldn't be a problem.

MALE SPEAKER: If you don't have a problem with moving it to September, welcome up with a date that's good for normal and any instruction or activities he has got going on or any open houses or again around the Lockheed schedule and have a meeting point somewhere, load up on a bus and drive over and look at the treatment system and the highlight obviously is to get on site and see the airplanes under construction and seeing everything inside.

Everybody agree to that? Second Thursday? RAB get on a bus and meet somewhere closer to Plant 4 now.

MALE SPEAKER: Do you want to try to set something up a little closer?

MR. WALTERS: Right. And then take a bus and I don't know anything on Carswell that you would want to see or strictly the Plant 4 treatment systems or what we have there? All of the airplanes on the flight line last time, B-36 and the A 12 airplane mock up.

MALE SPEAKER: Some of that stuff Leland talks about. Mike was kind of interested in some of the things that Leland was bringing up.

MR. DODYK: So unless there is any last questions, all up for discussion,right? Mike?

MALE SPEAKER: Last thing we opened it up to everybody at the meeting.

MR. WALTERS: Anybody at the meeting, not just a RAB member. Again, we may have a little bit more required from you to somebody I have never seen before, again there is no cameras inside the building, tape recording devices. Norma will give us the rules of engagement on what it takes to get on site.

MALE SPEAKER: (Inaudible) we could set it up and, you know, let us know, George.

MR. WALTERS: I lie that idea.

MALE SPEAKER: Not going to let you go near --

MR. WALTERS: What are the requirements? About 30 feet in the.

MALE SPEAKER: We could show you. We won't use the actual DNAPLE. We will be on the road. Parking lot and show how we set touch and do it. Randal is going to kill me after this.

MALE SPEAKER: I will check with the of the SD S.

MALE SPEAKER: You know.

MALE SPEAKER: We will see what we can do and have an interesting tour, maybe students and family members that would be interested. Are you going to bring your college?

COMMUNITY CHAIRMAN: I would love to bring my stud events.

MALE SPEAKER: Bring your own bus. Care chair especially if I give them extra credit for showing up. They will all be here. Man a.

FEMALE SPEAKER: We are thinking of the third Thursday because of the Holiday Inn September.

MALE SPEAKER: I thought I said third? Third? Lady.

COMMUNITY CHAIRMAN: Right in November.

MALE SPEAKER: As far as the water department is concerned any time you want to have a meeting. I just don't come down for this meeting when I am dealing with Lockheed like Bomber Road and things like that, the repavement of that. I come down when I am told to come down and I will coordinate with Bob.

MALE SPEAKER: EPA could be made available to attend any meet ings.

MR. WALTERS: I will bring USGS up. Anything else on the agenda? Care chair no. Open cushion of questions.

MR. WALTERS: Any discussion of questions? All right. Well, some of us will stick around. That you for coming. We will see you in September.

(Ended at 7:32 p.m.)

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